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SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY
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($26 if paid by Paypal). Dues are payable in January in advance for the calendar year.
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* This issue closed on 20 November 2014
The next issue will close 1 March 2015
*
THE PRESIDENT’S CORNER
by Alan Bauer

In my first President’s corner, I endeavored to let you know some of the strategic issues that our Society needs to be addressing next year. Now it’s time to talk about what’s on our plate right now and what we will be doing over the next 6 to 9 months. We’ll be meeting in Riverside at the APS 2015 StampShow and I hope to see many of you there. Our annual board and general membership meetings will be held there on Saturday, February 14th and we’ll be having a group dinner on Saturday night.

These are the key items that we’ll be discussing in both meetings:
- Selection of an editor
- Selection of a vice president
- Participation in the New York Stamp Show – 2016
- Membership Drive
- Upgrades to website

I would really like to get your inputs on any or all of these topics, so that I can properly represent the views of our membership at the annual meeting. Please email your thoughts to me at alan.bauer@hungarianphilately.org. Even better than that, I would love to see you there – the details of the event are in the following article. For those of you who don’t have access to email, I really enjoy talking to people on the phone and would love to talk to you and hear your thoughts. Please call me at 617-645-4045 and we can talk stamps.

Information about the Editor’s job description and our Riverside participation follow below. In the next newsletter I’ll discuss the exciting New York show in 2016. It sounds like that it will be the show that is not to be missed, a worthy follow-up to the wonderful time our members had in Washington, D.C., in 2006. I am looking forward to working with each and every one of you and meeting as many of you as possible, either in person or on the phone.

SHP Newsletter Editor – Job Description

We are soliciting from our membership candidates for a new Editor for the newsletter. To help you determine if you would like to perform this significant function and if you meet the qualifications, we have developed a job description. The Editor is one of the most significant functions in the SHP, since our award winning newsletter is one of the primary reasons that members join and stay with the Society. Csaba will work together with the new editor during the transition period and help guide you through the intricacies of the role.

Here’s the job description for you:

Qualifications:
- Computer literate (able to download files and pictures)
- Familiarity with msword (insert files/pictures into newsletter template, manipulate fonts, paginate, resize pictures as required, spell and grammar check)
- Creativity, motivation, perseverance in capturing material for the newsletter such as email traffic
- Familiarity with the Hungarian alphabet (msword has a symbol set to help)
- Well versed in Hungarian philately

Duties:
- Create quarterly newsletters, minimum 24 pages
  o Jan/March issue - solicit financial report from treasurer
  o April/June
  o July/Sept
  o Oct/Dec issue - membership renewal reminder
- Solicit president's corner for each issue
- Publish society event information as appropriate
- Publish new issue information from the website of the Hungarian post (posta.hu), English translation is available
- Solicit content for the newsletter from contributing authors
The News Of Hungarian Philately

- Edit the contents using the Newsletter template
- Seek out expert help such as translation of articles from Hungarian
- Convert msword file to .pdf and email to the publisher

Happy stamping….Alan

* KUDOS

Congratulations to our exhibitors: Ito Fumihisa exhibited at PHILAKOREA 2014 and got Large Vermeil for his Hyperinflation exhibit. Bob Morgan received the World Series of Philately Prix d’Honneur ribbon in the World Series Champion of Champions Group at the APS STAMPSHOW August 21-24, 2014, Hartford, CT for his exhibit titled Hungary: The Hyperinflation 1945-1946. Al Kugel received a Vermeil award at the same show for The Expansion of Serbia 1876 to 1921 in the ‘open competition.’

Left to right: Bob Morgan, Anna and Keith Trishan at the STAMPSHOW in Hartford, CT.

Congratulations to Lyman Caswell for the vermeil award he won at SEAPEX 2014 with his exhibit The Forint-fillér postage dues of Hungary, 1946-1987.


by Alan Bauer

Our next general meeting will be held on Saturday, Feb 14 from 10am to noon during the APS AmeriStamp Expo at Riverside, California. We would love to see you there. There is no substitute for meeting old and new friends in person. We will also be getting together for a group dinner on Saturday night. Please let us know if you will be able to join us for some good old fashioned stamping fun.


by Bob Morgan

Our next general meeting will be held during APS AmeriStamp Expo at Riverside, California. Plan to meet your fellow Society members there. There is no substitute for meeting old and new friends in person. Some of the details available to date are

- The Riverside AMERISTAMP EXPO 2015 February 13-15 will be at the Riverside Convention Center, 3485 Mission Inn Ave, Riverside, CA
- Hotel: Riverside Marriott, 3443 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501. www.riversidemarriott.com $115 per night plus 12% tax Reservation 951-784-8000 and reference for this reduced rate: American Philatelic Society
- Exhibits accepted for this show are One Frame exhibits ONLY: Cinderella, First Day, Illustrated, Post Card, Revenue and Thematic, In Postal: Aerophilately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Astrophilately, and Traditional
- NO MULTI-FRAME EXHIBITS ACCEPTED! This will give an opportunity for many of our collectors to enter One-Frame exhibits. Please plan to do it! We want to show our flag. The application form can be downloaded from the APS site or I can send it to you
- I have the application form for requesting a meeting room and society table. We have to decide which day and what time we want our meeting. This is pretty urgent as sooner we put our
request in the better our chances to get our preference. Please have a discussion soon on this subject. At the Hartford show I've had the privilege to meet our members Anna and Keith Trishan from Pittsburgh, PA. They are planning to attend the Riverside show and our meeting. They've graciously offered to help us at the show’s society table.

- Our Society meeting will be held on Saturday, February 14th, 10am to 12 noon, in Room 5.
  I would like to know if you're planning to come.
  If you have any question or suggestion please email me bobm2@roadrunner.com.

*  
**PLEASE NOTE THE SECRETARY’S FINAL NEW ADDRESS**
Greg Gessel, 505 S. 35th Street, Tacoma, WA 98418 USA

*  
**In Memoriam – GÁBOR VOLONCS (1946-2014)**

The philatelic community is shocked by the sudden loss of Gábor. Ironically, his death came on the eve of MAFITT’s 25th anniversary celebrations, an organization which he helped found. The list of his achievements is lengthy. He was an officer in both MABEOSZ and MAFITT. He operated the Hobbfila stamp shop. His expertise in printing technologies served him well in ferreting out stamp forgeries. He founded the Szabolcsi Bélyegüjség that became an internationally renowned pulpit for publishing original philatelic research. He wrote research articles and shared them with publications worldwide, including The News. And, the list goes on.

Gábor was instrumental in the publication of many of the reference books that we use regularly. He took István Flóderer’s manuscript and in co-operation with Gary Ryan, published the Handbook of Hungarian Revenue Stamps. The material it contained was later incorporated into the Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus. He was a significant contributor to the ‘Blackbook,’ A magyar bélyegek kézikönyve. Gábor was also an international exhibitor.

On a personal note, I met Gábor at the MAFITT general meeting in 2002. After that, we corresponded via email. Occasionally, he sent me copies of the Szabolcsi and encouraged me to translate whatever I wanted for our publication. He knew that we were the same age and sensed that we shared a common view of the political situation in Hungary, both before and after the regime change in 1991. He regularly sent me links to pertinent videos on the internet.

The expanded list of his impressive lifetime achievements can be found on the MAFITT website (www.maffitt.hu) in the ‘Pantheon’ section.

Needless to say, he will be missed greatly. A jó Isten nyugtaljon, kedves barátunk!

/Csaba/

*  
**A SPECIAL ‘GET WELL’ TO TOM PHILLIPS**

Tom Phillips, our longtime Society secretary, experienced serious health issues last spring. He reported progress in rehabilitation. We wish him continued progress and success!

☼  
**MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2015**

To check your membership status, please look at the mailing label on the envelope in which your issue of The News was mailed. The label will show the date your membership is paid through. For example, if it states “2014”, then you need to complete the renewal form that is included and send in your payment. If it states “2015” or beyond, then there is no need for you to do anything. Thank you for your understanding.

☼
HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE MAIMED IN SLOVAK CANCELS

by Johan Sevenhuijsen

In the July-September 2012 issue of The News I published a list of Slovak cancels retaining Hungarian place names, both in bilingual and monolingual cancels. Recently Alan Soble found a nice example of one of those cancels that prompts a short (second) addendum to that article.

Figure 1: Zemianská Olča / Nemesócza -8.II.22

In the list published in 2012 this cancel was listed as:
Hungarian name (1919) Slovak name (1938) Text in cancel period used
Nemesócza Zemianska Olča Zemianská Olča / Nemesócza 1920-1935

Until 1919 “Nemesócza” was the name of this town on the Hungarian border (province of Komárom/Komárno; 1782 inhabitants in 1909; 2598 in 2004). After the inclusion of Slovakia in the new Czechoslovak state the town was renamed “Zemianska Olča,” but the Hungarian name was also retained and shown in the postal cancel, probably because the local population was composed mostly of speakers of Hungarian (even now 90% of the people are Hungarians).

As can be clearly seen, in the cancel the Hungarian name is written as “Nemesócza,” with a “cz” for the “cs.” These distinctive Hungarian digraphs obviously tripped the producer of these cancellers. In the original article two other similar mistakes were mentioned: “Csallóközsütörtök” became “Csallóközcütörtök” (with “e” for “cs”) and “Muzsla” became “Muszla” (with “sz” for “zs”). In some other cancels another typical Hungarian phenomenon was disregarded: the hosszú accent. For instance the town name “Szimő” (with ő, the hosszú double acute accent) became “Szimő” (with ô, the rövid two-dotted accent).

The Hungarian language is not similar to any other language in Central Europe, so small wonder that Slovak or Czech craftsmen presented with Hungarian names to put in cancellers made some mistakes in the process. That these mistakes in the cancellers were not corrected in their years of use bears evidence to the disregard for Hungarian culture in Slovakia after the break-up of the Hungarian empire.

The author thanks Alan Soble for sharing his find and for his assistance in writing this article.

☼

A LATE USE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

by Lyman R. Caswell

Hungary issued its last set of postage due stamps, the Postal History Issue, on 10 December 1987. The value of the Forint was already sinking at this time, and postal rates were rising. The top denomination of this 1987 set was 20 Forint, the highest denomination postage due stamp issued since the Forint was adopted on 1 August 1946.
As postage rates increased, the use of postage due stamps declined during the 1990s. It is said that some postage due stamps were used instead to pay postage. Many of them went into the packet trade.

Shown above is a very late use of Hungarian postage due stamps, posted and postmarked in Kunfehértó, on 10 March 2000. The cover has the corner card of the Southern Great Plains Gas Service in Szeged, and it is addressed to the same organization. The upper-right indicium, indicating payment of the postal fee, was valid only if the postage had been paid in Szeged, and the letter mailed there. This did not happen, and the “fee credited” indicium was voided by X in green crayon.

The “T:68” marking in blue crayon indicates a postage due of 68 Forint. The inter-city postage rate for a letter of under 30 grams in the year 2000 was 34 Forint.* The postage due, correctly double the franking deficiency, is indicated by 68 Forint worth of stamps from the final postage due issue. (Unfortunately, the cancellation on the stamps is not legible.)

This is the latest use of Hungarian postage due stamps that I have been able to find. If anyone knows of a later use to pay postage due, I will appreciate receiving an e-mail with a scan of the item. Send to: ruthandlyman@nventure.com.


/The editor found a similar cover in his ‘porto’ album. It was posted on 16 March 2000, six days after the cover shown by Lyman. The assessed postage due was 104 forint, twice the postage of 52 forints required for a 2nd weight class (44gm) letter. The postage due stamps were cancelled Szeged, 2000. 03. 17./
TRACING THE ROUTE OF OVERSEAS MAIL FROM HUNGARY

by Judy Kennett

The cover shown above was posted registered and express at Mezőkövesd on 7 July 1941. The fee for express service at this time was 60f, and registration was 50f. It was censored by the Hungarian authorities. (The envelope was resealed with tape and censor’s number 208 added under the right hand New York oval cancel). From Budapest the letter went probably by train through Italy and Vichy France to a neutral country, most likely Portugal. We know that it did not travel via Switzerland, because there was no censorship by the Nazi system in Vienna. From Lisbon (Portugal) it travelled by ship to New York.

It was stamped twice at New York Registry Division (two oval cancels) on 18 August 1941, and the serial number in red 29556 was probably applied there. This number probably originated in NY Registry Division where registered letters had received a number from a device for decades prior to 1941. In New York the cover was stamped with ‘Fee claimed by office of first address’ in purple. There is also a marking for NY Sta[tion] R[oad] / Registered on 19 August 1941.

Given the 42-day travel time for the cover to reach New York, one wonders why the sender felt the need to pay for express (special delivery) service. The fee would have moved up the delivery of the letter by one day at the most.

My sincere thanks to Editor Csaba Kohalmi for his analysis of the route this cover travelled.

David Williams sent the following comments on the covers shown in my article Airmails to Palestine 1938-1939 published in the July-September 2014 issue of The News.

The correct rate for all three items airmail was 64f. Where the 88f comes from I have no idea and the calculation on the envelope does not tally with any rates quoted in the Black Book. Post Office error?

The postage due item is also very strange. UPU rules are quite clear. Unless the item is franked with more than two thirds of the correct rate (here 64f) then it has to be marked as it is with insufficient franking and sent by surface mail. Therefore the card was underfranked by 48f and the 170f (if that is what it is) is a complete mystery. The stamp was valid and should
have been cancelled. However, the Palestine Post Office clerks were within their rights to assume that it was invalid and therefore the due was 64 x 2 = 138f if it had been carried by air. The Palestine surface postcard rate abroad was 5 so if it had been a surface card in then max due would be 10. I do not know the airmail rate from Palestine but 35 is not too much to make the due double at 70.

☼

1938 PARCEL CARD TO NEW ZEALAND AND TWO AIRMAIL LETTERS FROM THE SAME BUDAPEST FIRM

by Judy Kennett

This parcel card came from a New Zealand dealer’s stock. It has a central crease, bent corners, and the stamps are scuffed, but I was attracted by the high franking (5 x 5P Horthy, Scott no. 527) = 25P and signs that there had been other stamps on the back. The Beszedési díj = collected fee in the top right corner has the number ‘33’ indicating the postage paid for the parcels.

The card covered a dispatch of three different weight parcels from TRES Budapest to Tresfarin NZ Ltd, sent from Budapest 113 on 938 OKT 10. They reached Wien on 11 X 38, but there is no receiving mark for Auckland, New Zealand.

The three parcels of “ground locust been (sic) kernels’ (better known perhaps as carob bean), and their accompanying customs documentation. [According to the Wikipedia, ground carob powder was commonly used as a substitute for cocoa. Ed.] The three labels with 73, 74, and 75 indicate the matching item numbers applied to the parcels. Along the lower edge are a blurred stamp, which is the Hungarian Customs Office stamp, and two other stamps, one on top of the other, thus making them almost unreadable. The bottom stamp is from the Budapest post office where the customs inspection was performed. The top stamp is from Köln in Germany (date: 14 October) indicating the overland route of the parcel. Written in tiny letters in pencil beside them is ‘Over stamps gone’ which was probably added by a stamp collector or dealer much later.

On the back are three more 5P Horthy stamps, and the remains of two other cancels, indicating the positions of the stamps that have been removed or fallen off (probably a single 5P and three 1P). Along the dotted lines at the upper edge is the business stamp of TRES (in red).

In 1938, the parcels and the card would have travelled to New Zealand by sea. There are no signs that the consignment was transshipped in Australia. It be reasonable to assume that the three parcels travelled together.

In an airmail folder, I found two airmail covers sent from Budapest to
New Zealand one addressed to Tresfarin NZ, and the other to what was obviously an associated company, at the same address.

The first cover (front and back sown above) was posted at Budapest 112 on 938 NOV 9, and was cancelled at Budapest Repülőtér on 938 NOV 10. It is franked with 3P 20, correct for an airmail article weighing up to 10 grams. It is addressed to the associated company in Auckland. On the front is written in indelible pencil ‘Box 1727’ no doubt the firm’s box at the Auckland GPO. On the back side is the machine cancel of the Air Mail Section G.P.O. Sydney 18 NOV 1938, and a red impression of the TRES Budapest business stamp. There is also an Air France logo of the time.

As we have date of posting in Budapest and the date of arrival in Sydney (10 NOV and 18 NOV) this is a valuable cover, as it gives an idea of the time taken for the cover to travel from Europe to Australia (in pre-war years, only registered covers were usually cancelled on arrival). It’s also possible, using published airline time tables from 1938, to be fairly certain which airline carried the cover to Sydney. It was very likely Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) which picked up the mail from Budapest at Naples on its route from Amsterdam to Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, now Indonesia. At Batavia, the cover would have been transferred to an aircraft of KNILM, a subsidiary of KLM. This plane left Batavia on 16 November, and reached Sydney on 18 November. The letter would have waited in Sydney to be loaded onto a ship to carry it to Auckland, as there was no link by air between the two cities until 1941.

The second cover (shown on the right) was dropped into a street letterbox, and when the box was cleared the letter was taken to the Post Office at Budapest 2, where it was cancelled on 938 NOV 28, and weighed ‘5gr’ (confirming the franking) then taken to the airport on 938 Nov 29. It is correctly franked for an airmail article to Australia or New Zealand.

From the absence of any route markings, it’s impossible to say which airline carried the cover to Australia, or when it arrived in Sydney. That city was the terminus for both of the airlines bringing mails to Australia. It was not put through the machine at the Airmail Section (pity). Like the earlier cover, it would have waited for a ship to carry it to Auckland.

Written on the front of the cover in pencil is ‘Box 1727,’ as on the earlier cover. There’s nothing on the back of the envelope except the Air France logo. We are reminded that New Zealand was a far-away destination pre-World War II. Business people had to be very patient indeed.
KLÁRA VON NEUMANN (nee DÁN KLÁRA)

by Elmar Dorr

/Herr Dorr is a member of the Stamp Collectors Club of Zalaegerszeg. He resides in Germany. This article, originally written in German, was forwarded to us courtesy of Dénes Czirók. Translated from Hungarian by Csaba L. Kohalmi./

Klára Dán was born in 1911 in Budapest, just like her future husband, János Neumann, who is better known as John von Neumann. Both of them were members of the prominent exile group that worked under the direction of Robert Oppenheimer on the Manhattan Project in Los Alamos.

János Neumann is closely linked with mathematical analysis, functional analysis, quantum mechanics, and, his most famous concept, gaming theory. Klára was involved with the programming of the MANIAC (Mathematical Analyzer, Numerator, Integrator, and Computer) machine that was developed by her husband together with Julian Bigelow in the laboratories of Los Alamos. The concept of the architecture of electronic computing (the so-called Neumann Principle) was formulated during the design of this calculating machine. Today’s computers all utilize the same concepts. Klára also participated in the development of the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer) project that allowed solving quantum mechanical problems in a matter of fractions of a second whereas previously the calculations required hours to solve using slide rules and logarithmic tables.

After her husband János passed away in Washington, D.C. in 1957, Klára remarried in 1958. Her new husband was the famous American physicist Carl Henry Eckhart, who collaborated with Jenő Wigner on the development of the Eckhart-Wigner theorem. In the subsequent years, Klára continued to work on problems in physics and mathematics in her primary residence of Los Alamos. Periodically, she taught at Princeton University in New Jersey where Albert Einstein and Thomas Mann had also lectured.
The cover shown below was addressed to Mrs. Klári (sic: diminutive for Klára) von Neumann at Princeton. The return address featured the famed P.O. Box 1663 number that was used during World War II to preserve the secrecy of the atomic bomb development project. Naturally, by 1950 when the letter was posted, the laboratory’s location was no longer classified, but the box number’s use continued.

Correctly franked (6¢) airmail letter sent from Los Alamos, New Mexico on 19 April 1950 to Klára von Neumann in Princeton, New Jersey.

PERSISTENT SURVIVORS IN LUGOS/LUGOJ

by ALAN SOBLE

Out, damned spot! out, I say!—One: two: why, then, 'tis time to do't.—Hell is murky!

[Wm. Shakespeare, Macbeth, act 5, scene 1, lines 35–36]

Figure 1. Left: Multicolored Romanian stamp (Mi. 3655; 1979),* an embellished Communist-era coat of arms of Lugoj (note the star, which is red, in the shield superimposed in the center). Right: current Lugoj coat of arms (WP). The river coursing through Lugoj (Lugo; Krassó Vármegye)* is the Timiş (Temes), which divides the city into the right-bank “Romanian Lugoj” and the left-bank “German Lugoj.” There’s no mention of an x-bank “Hungarian Lugoj.” Timişoara (Temesvár; Temes Vármegye) is 30 miles west of Lugoj and sits a few miles north of the Timiş.

I. Questions about Surviving Cancellers (Survivors)

The answer to the question, “When were surviving Hungarian cancellers first used in the lost territories after 1918 November 11?” – i.e., what is the earliest date of their post-War use? – is easy: “immediately,” because nationalized cancellers had not yet been manufactured. Still, trying to find the earliest example of a survivor canceler used in a particular town post office no longer within the borders (because the border moved, not because the town’s post office moved), either on a surviving
Hungarian adhesive or on new adhesives (created, perhaps, by a mere overprint [Croatia], or freshly designed and printed [Czechoslovakia], or shipped and slipped into the newly-acquired post office from existent stock stored elsewhere in the territory [Romania]) is, like the hunt for dated uses of almost anything, both absorbing and tedious.

Another question is, “When were surviving Hungarian cancellers first employed after they had been defaced, damaged, or rearranged in such a way that, by intention or accident, they looked to the eyes (of those paying attention) less Magyar?” That is: how many months passed until local postal workers or higher-level postal administrators gave transitional cancellers, those used before new indigenous cancellers could be manufactured and put into service, enough of a make-over so that anyone who lived in a lost-territory town could pretend that the survivor neither represented nor smelled like Hungary and its decaying Kingdom? Whereas the date of the first use of survivors after 1918/11/11 is likely similar for all the lost territories, the date of the first use of a defaced survivor might vary widely, depending on local factors, including the perceived political or ethnic necessity of creating metaphorical distance between the territory and its anceserous nation.

A third question and a fourth may seem prima facie to be the same: “What is the last date of use of a survivor in a given lost-territory town?” and “What is the earliest date on which a new indigenous canceller was used in that town or post office?” The questions do not always have the same answer; in some places survivors and indigenous cancellers were used contemporaneously (“overlapping use”). For example, in the large and famous Hungarian-Slovakian city Kassa/Košice, freshly made “ČSP” cancellers were in use in 1919 while survivors were still being used in 1920.2

It is nevertheless an interesting question, “How long [in any given town] were Hungarian surviving cancellers used in lost-territory post offices, manifesting the fundamental format of the Magyar originals even if they underwent some rearrangement or were damaged in various ways?”

The last date of the use of a survivor could have political, economic, and philatelic significance, as might the first date of the use of a new, purely indigenous canceller. (Suppose that in some way the schedule of the emission of thematic postage stamps corresponded with the phasing out of survivors or the phasing in of new cancellers – a topic to be studied.) We know that the dates of last use of Hungarian survivors and the earliest use of indigenous cancellers do not “correspond” well with the date of the signing of the Treaty of Trianon3 (1920 June 4) – which, anyway, is not the date of its official ratification. An extension of that research suggests that the “in effect” date of the Treaty, 1921 July 31, is also not significant for comprehending the elimination of survivors and the advent of indigenous cancellers. This conclusion depends on the observations that some survivors ceased to be employed soon after the end of the War, well before Trianon, while other survivors were used into 1922 (which is, in general, the latest date of use of survivor cancellers, more than three years after Armistice), and that many indigenous cancellers were in use in 1919 and early 1920, again before Trianon. The formal legality or legitimacy of the new borders played little role in how these geopolitical regions went about their postal business.

The facts about the dates of the earliest uses of new indigenous cancellers and those about the latest dates of use of Hungarian survivors have equal significance; post-War postal history topics flow from both Hungarian philately and the (intertwined) philately of the countries or lands that acquired the lost territories. However, in understanding the postal history of Hungarian lost territories, the length of time Hungarian survivors were used in these regions is an essential piece of information that may serve to acknowledge, and perhaps be a symbolic monument to, the foreign (külföldi) perception of the ultimate invulnerability or tenacity of the Kingdom of Hungary (or even of the “indivisibility” of the Empire). We need not deny the obvious, that the appearance in a lost-territory post office of a new indigenous canceller may have influenced when the survivor would no longer be allowed to (what else?) survive. Yet the variable lengths of “overlapping use” periods show that there is no direct or firm link between only the appearance of indigenous cancellers and the disposal, cadaverization, or interment of Hungarian cancellers. It is one factor among many which together account for the murder (or euthanasia), finally, of a survivor barely hanging on to its dear postal-functional life. (Some Hungarian cancellers may have been preserved by being hidden, stored away safely, as was the Crown of St. Stephen near the end of the next war. Some optimistic irredentist postal workers may have wished for or anticipated the resurrection of the Kingdom.4 Or maybe some personnel planned to sell them on a nostalgia black market – an eBay precursor.)
II. Lugos/Lugoj: A Cosmopolitan City

It is always satisfying to find, on a stamp or cover originating in a lost territory or arriving in one, a cancellation that was made by a surviving Hungarian canceller, even if – sometimes exactly because – the instrument has been mildly tweaked or monstrously mauled. The wide variety of ways in which the cancellers were modified and disfigured, while they nevertheless remained stubbornly in use, also attests to a hopeful (or fearful) fantasy of the Kingdom’s eternity. For actual, rather than (or in addition to) symbolic, longevity, the cancellers of Lugoj, the continuation, with its post-WW1 Romanian name, of the Hungarian city Lugos, provide an especially dramatic and, as far as I know, unique example.

Lugos was, in one distinguishing way, a notable city in modern Hungarian history: “In August 1849 Lugoj [qua Lugos – AS] was the last seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government. It served as the last refuge of Lajos Kossuth and several other leaders of the Revolution prior to their escape to the Ottoman Empire” (WP). After also mentioning this historical fact about the city, the scholar Remus Creţan remarks, “A very common myth about Lugoj is that the population is mainly female. It is said that there are ‘7 women to 1 man’. This is because before 1989 there were many textile factories here and the workers were mostly women. [Take note of the generic textile symbol on the embellished Lugoj coat-of-arms, Figure 1, left. – AS.] As many workers went to and from the factory by bicycle, so Lugoj became famous for its many bicycles.” Ujvidek (today, Novi Sad, in Vojvodina) was one of the Kingdom’s multiethnic, trilingual cities, composed of substantial numbers of Serbs, Hungarians, and Germans. Similarly, Lugos was at the time of the 1910 census of the Kingdom a tripartite city, nearly equally composed of Romanians, Germans, and Hungarians (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
<th>Hungarian</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>12,389</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>13,548</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>17,486</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>20,962</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1. (WP: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lugoj; by 2002, the Magyar population was under 10% of 45K)
Lugoj, not being a city with a dominant Hungarian population, had more than adequate warrant for being included within the borders of the proposed Banatia Republic (Figure 2; no, not the “Banán Köztársaság”) and for distancing itself from its merely political (but not especially ethnic or cultural) Hungarian ancestor – as opposed to, say, the heavily Hungarian cities Nagyvárad (91% Hungarian in 1910; Romanian: Oradea) and Kolozsvár (82% Hungarian in 1910; Romanian: Cluj-Napoca).7 Lugos was not in the thickly Magyar region of Romania that was called “Erdély” (Transylvania), but smack in a decidedly Swabian-German area of Hungarian Romania that was part of the Bánát (see Figure 2).8 Yet Lugoj, as our observations soon reveal, is somewhat oddly the city where we witness the supreme persistence of Hungarian survivor cancellers.

III. Lugos-to-Lugoj Modified Survivors

The most effective way to organize the canceller-centered postal history of Lugos/Lugoj is, of course, chronologically. There are various periods for which examples can and should be assembled and exhibited together.9 (I) “Lugosch” appeared in cancels on mail in the pre-stamp era,10 but this German name was not used on the first five Austrian issues (1850–1864).11 Thus (II) the town name “Lugos” occurs in cancellations on the earliest Austrian stamps (Figure 3), as well as on (III) the Hungarian 1867 Franz Josef issue, followed by (IV) “Lugos” on the lithographed and engraved Hungarian Franz Josef Envelopes (I have none to show) and on (Va) the colored-numeral and (Vb) black-numeral Envelopes (see Figure 4a). Period (VI), starting in 1900 and ending in 1918, includes “Lugos” on the Turul (see Figure 6), the early Harvester and Parliament issues, and others: see Figure 5 (a cancelled postal card indicium) and Figures 7a, 7b (a Red Cross portómenteslevél). (VII) After November 11, 1918, and ending roughly in early 1922, the use of Hungarian “Lugos” [sic] survivors can be seen on Romanian stamps, covers, and stationery (I have none that are sufficiently complete for display or capable of being adequately reproduced; see Figure 8 anyway, for a case of exasperation); followed by (VIII) the use of defaced or modified survivors – in all my examples, which were struck in the 1930s (itself an arresting date), the “Lugos” on Hungarian cancellers has been altered to “Lugoj” – alongside the use of indigenous cancellers on various Romanian emissions (Figure 9 through Figure 12); until (IX) all modified and defaced Hungarian survivor cancellers have been cast aside, their function now fulfilled entirely by indigenous Romanian cancellers, perhaps as late, mindnumbingly, as 1959; see Figures 13a and 13b – although once a Hungarian survivor employed in Lugoj, originally manufactured in 1910, makes it well into the 1930s, pushing it two more decades, into the 1950s, seems like a piece of cake.

Figure 3. A “Lugos” town name cancel on the red 3 Kr of the first emission of Austria (Coat-of-Arms, issued 1850; Sc. 3, Mi. 3, and MBK 3). The lack of a year date in this cancellation, and others, was characteristic, not an oversight – and chronically bemoaned by at least one contemporary amateur postal historian.

Figure 4a. Below, left: “Lugos” F-style cancellation12 ([18]88) on a colored-numeral red 5 kr Envelope, perforated 11.5x11.5 (issued 1881; Sc. 20, wtmk. 132; MBK 23, wtmk. I). Below, right: “Lugos” F-style cancel ([18]95/AUG/12) on a strip of four black-numeral 5 kr Envelope, perf. 12x11.5 (issued 1890; Sc. 25, wtmk. 132; MBK 31e [electrotype], wtmk. I).
Figure 4b. “Lugos” F-style cancel ([18]94/MÁR/16) on a strip of six violet 1 Kr Austria Mercury newspaper stamps (type III, issued 1876; Mi. 42, Sc. P9B).

Figure 5. “Lugos” K-style “R” cancel ([1]908 JUL. 11) on a 5 fillér olive green Crown of St. Stephen indicium on a “Magyar Királyi Posta Levelező-Lap” (issued 1900–1902; Simády, Chapter 5, item #24 [or #28?]; Higgins & Gage, Hungary #29). The cancel year ([1]908, not [1]903) is confirmed by the card’s clear, dark Temesvár receiving strike, [1]908 JUL. 12.

Figure 6. “Lugos” K-style “E” cancel ([1]911 FEB. 26) on a red-purple 35 fillér Turul, perf. 15x15 (Sc. 78 or 78b; MBK 98, 115, or 132; issued 1906, 1908, 1909). Note the green-letters-on-white Hungarian/French “Meghalt./Décédé.” label (Died/Deceased). The letter was endorsed ‘visza [sic] Lugos’ [return to Lugos]. The cover bears two back stamps: Temesvár [1]911 FEB. 26 and Lugos [1]911 FEB. 27.

Figure 7a. A “Hadifogoly levél” (prisoner-of-war letter) sent to the Danish Red Cross in Copenhagen, and smacked with a black, circular “BUDAPESTER ZENSUR FÜR BRIEFE AM KRIEGSGEFANGENE.” The flap on the back side is sealed with a label bearing, in red letters, “Hadijog alapján fölbontattat” (“Opened [taken apart] according to martial law”). For the Lugos cancel, see Figure 7b, below.
Figure 7b (left). An overinked “Lugos” K-style “1-M” cancel ([1]917 JUL. 22), from the cover shown in Figure 7a.

Figure 8 (right). An apparently unmodified “Lugo–” K-style “1-P” cancel. The date format, often the first feature of a Hungarian survivor to be altered, remains Hungarian: [1]921 SEP. -5, which suggests that the “S” in “Lugos” might not yet have been changed to the “J” in “Lugoj.” I cannot tell whether damage has been done to the Crown of St. Stephen (under the “G”). The stamp is a 2 Lei Ferdinand I orange Sc. Romania 258 (1920–1922).

Figure 9. “Lugoj” town name in a cancel made by a Hungarian survivor. The date format is now Romanian: the year [1]931 is positioned last, to the right, instead of first, to the left. In this modified K-style “1-U” or “1-J” cancel, the Crown of St. Stephen is missing; the space is now occupied by an irregular grille. The stamp is a 6 Lei red-brown Sc. Romania 396. The inscription “1881-1931” commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the Navy.

Figure 10. “Lugoj” town name in a cancel made by a Hungarian survivor. The date format is Romanian: 15. JUN. [1]933. The area previously occupied by the Crown now contains an irregular grille. Note that the month abbreviation, “JUN,” seems Hungarian, not Romanian (“iunie” and “cireșar”). The retention of the Hungarian month abbreviation is often a clue (e.g., on Fiume stamps) that the canceller is an otherwise modified survivor. The stamp is a 2 Lei black Sc. Romania 432, showing the bridge (a descendent of Trajan’s Bridge) over the Danube, to Serbia, at Turnu-Severin.

Figure 11. Romanian postal card (cropped) sent to Córdoba, Argentina (not Spain!), cancelled by a Hungarian survivor in Lugoj on 15. AUG. [1]934, received almost four weeks later on 10 SET. [19]34. (Is that speedy for a boat ride?) The cancel is a K-style “1-J” cancel; the area previously occupied by the Crown now contains an irregular grille.
Figure 12. 

Above, left: A “Lugoj” town name cancel made by a Hungarian survivor. The date format is Romanian: 4. JUN. [1]934, although the Hungarian abbreviation “JUN” remains. The Crown’s area of the cancel (a K-style “1-B”) has been mauled. (Illustration courtesy of Johan Sevenhuijsen.) Center: A typical Romanian Lugoj cancel of the 1930s, dated 28MAR935 (the cancel and image are blurry). Right: An arrival strike, 28 OCT. 1937, made by a modified K-style “1-K” survivor.

IV. Why, and Why Not?

When I was studying the pattern of towns in Slovakia that used, and did not use, bilingual Slovakian-Hungarian cancellers, I expressed despair over rationally understanding the patterns that I had found. Explanations that were capable of making clear the use of bilinguals in some Slovakian towns did not yield any clues as to why other similar towns did not use bilinguals. Being able, or so it seemed, to answer “Why did these towns use bilinguals?” – they were tiny, physically close to Hungary, had linguistic-ethnic Hungarian majorities, and consumed too much paprika – left it a mystery why other small Slovakian towns near Hungary inhabited by Magyar-Paprika majorities did not use bilinguals. Why here, but why not over there? Why not here, yet why there? After studying for a half-dozen years or so the use of Hungarian survivor cancellers in Romania (and elsewhere), I still run up against the same troublesome questions. Hungarian survivors were used in Romanian post offices generally only until early 1922. That’s already a late date for post offices in any lost territory to be using left over Kingdom of Hungary accoutrements and ideologically useless apparatus. I’ve been through this exercise. The use of survivors throughout Romania does not seem to correlate with any theoretically significant factors: neither the small size of the town, nor its long distance from Romanian civilization (e.g., Bucharest), nor the high Hungarian proportion of its population, tells us whether and how long survivors were used. Into this mess enters...
Lugos/Lugoj, which has no special claim to be the Romanian home of Hungarian loyalty or irredentist sentiment, and surely not a place that out of mere poverty would have reason to delicately nurse a small piece of metal hand machinery from its birth in 1910 until it absolutely could no longer be used a half-century later. Yet, as far as I know, Lugoj is singular among Romanian cities in its employment of Hungarian surviving cancellers not only through the 1930s, when all the other lost territories, in Romania and outside Romania, had tossed their Hungarian survivors and replaced them with indigenous cancellers, but well into the period of the reign of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe. At least one well-preserved Lugoj survivor persisted through two horribly destructive wars and all the mayhem that goes along with swift and radical political and social change. I hope it had a respectful and loving burial.\(^8\)

**NOTES**

*Bibliographic abbreviations: Higgins & Gage = Postal Stationery of the World, Section 8, Hungary-Magyarország (U.S.); MBK, Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus; Mi. = Michel Österreich (Germany); Sc. = Scott Catalogue (U.S.); Monograph VI = A magyar bélyegek monográfiája VI (Kostyán Ákos); Simády Béla = A magyar díjjegyes postai nyomtatványok katalógusa; WP = Wikipedia (U.S.).

1. This essay does not deal with orthography. Still, the etymology is interesting. The German exonym for the city (although a strong, reasoned case can be made that we should we consider it one of the city’s three endonyms; see Table 1) was Lugosch; in Serbian, the town was Lugoš (Ljorou); in Hungarian, Lugos. These names are provided by several sources, including the WP entry on Lugoj, which also reveals the provocative linguistic fact that the town’s name in Turkish is Logos. The philosopher in me (peeking out from behind the philatelist) cannot help pointing out that the Ancient Greeks used the word logos (λόγος) in several ways, including Aristotle’s appropriation of the term for “reasoned discourse” (which he opposed, in the Rhetoric, to two other less respectable methods of persuasion, pathos and ethos). A university course that I teach on a regular basis is called “Logic,” a word obviously derived from logos, as are the “logy” suffixes in scientific vocabulary (e.g., sociology, logical or reasoned discourse about the nature, structure, functions, causes, and effects of societies and social institutions). To draw the connection tighter between “Lugos” and Greece, I rely on another remark in the WP entry: “Under the imperial resolution of 12 December 1850, Lugoj became the seat of the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Banat (also called Greek Orthodox).” So, I speculate, Lugos was, in some medieval century, a magnet for those who studied logic and Thomistic theology. According to the linguist Remus Creţan, however, most “Romanian place-name specialists consider that Lugoj comes from the anthroponym Logoj, . . . a name that is recognized even today by the native population from the Banat region. . . . [T]his place-name has an origin in an appellative logoj, plural for logos . . . ‘sedge (tree).’” (“Banat Toponymy – A Short View on the Origins of Settlements in the Eastern Part of Timișoara,” Review of Historical Geography and Toponomastics 2:3&4 [2007], pp. 45–56, at pp. 50–51; online, www.geografie.uvt.ro/old/en/research/publications/rhtg/articles/rhtgpaper2007vol02no0304_05cretan.pdf.) By the way, “The Cyperaceae are a family of monocotyledous graminoid flowering plants known as sedges, which superficially resemble grasses or rushes” (WP: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyperaceae). A botanist, I’m not.

2. For the cancellations, see Figure 25 and Figure 28 in my article “Post-Trianon Hungarian Survivors in the Successor States,” The News of Hungarian Philately 43:1 (January–March, 2012), pp. 14–29.

3. As shown in “Post-Trianon Hungarian Survivors in the Successor States” (note 2, above).


6. See (if you can, and if you can’t, acquire a 10x magnifying glass), my one-page exhibit, “Ujvidék, an Interloper,” in MAFITT’s “Gems/Pearls” Szalon (Gyűjteményeink Gyöngyszemei), Philatelia 14/2 (Issue 2, 2014; ed. Szűcs Károly), Lap 60, p. 38 (http://www.mafitt.hu/kepek/philatelia/14-2.pdf; with the Acrobat version, you can zoom in instead of resorting to a glass, although the map on p. 1 is still a challenge).

7. “91%” and “81.6%” (i.e., 82%) are from Károly Kocsis and Eszter Kocsis-Hodosi, Ethnic Geography of the Hungarian Minorities in the Carpathian Basin (Budapest, 1998), p. 118.

8. In Ethnic Geography, Kocsis and Kocsis-Hodosi pay little attention to Lugos/Lugoj. When they do write something about it, sometimes they locate it in Transylvania, sometimes in the Bánát, and sometimes they include the Bánát in Transylvania. Oy.


12. Lists of Lugos cancellers, details about them (dates of use, etc.), and illustrations of the cancel styles can be found in the Monograph VI, pp. 123, 219, 264, 322, and 351. Something else worthy of being bemoaned: The volume does not have a town-name, place, or county index.

13. On this black-overprinted (“8 IUNIE 1930”) Romanian stamp (a red 5 Lei airmail, Romania Sc. C9, issued for the accession of King Carol II), the name of the month, iunie, is spelled with an initial “I” in the native language:

However, compare the cancellation on the Romanian postal card, to the right of the coat-of-arms; it contains both “Iasi” (spelled with an initial “I” instead of a “J”) and the abbreviation “JUN” in the date 10 JUN [1]922, which in this case is home-grown. There is some vacillation in the Romanian Post between “Iasî” and “Jassy” (the way the Hungarian Post vacillated between “Ujvidék” and “Újvidék”), as seen in these cancels (11 DEC [1]901; on an 1898 yellow-green 5 bani King Carol I Sc. Romania 121 and an identical but brighter indicium [top]):
14. This mauling was not very professional. Here’s a beautiful post-WW2 ([1]948 AUG. 10.) maul-job carried out in Hungary itself (on a K-style "4 L.L.r." cancel):

![Image of a stamp with Hungarian text]

15. How can you kick a bucket if you are on your last legs? – there’s no reason to expect metaphors to be collectively consistent. Recall the long list of euphemisms and dysphemisms for “death,” “die,” and “deceased” (http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0129290/quotes) in the 1998 Robin Williams’s movie *Patch Adams*.


Acknowledgments: Many thanks, as always, to our reliable, faithful, generous, and longsuffering editor Csaba Kőhalmi. His patient and painstaking explanation to me of “Erdély,” “Bánát,” and “Partium” was essential for my understanding of these complex regions. The philatelic items displayed in this essay are members of my various collections, except: the Austrian strip (Figure 4b, www); the cancelled Romanian stamp (Figure 8, www); Figure 12 (left: Johan Sevenhuijsen; center and right: www); and the overprinted airmail stamp (Note 13, www). The Citatie (Figure 13a) is protected in my safe-deposit box.

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**CANCELS USED IN PREKMURJE 1919-1921**

*by Johan Sevenhuijsen & Henk Buitenkamp AEP*

With the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of WWI the new SHS state emerged, later to become Yugoslavia, composed of Slovenian, Croatian and Serbian parts. Until that time the Slovenian part of the country for the largest part belonged to Austria. The Prekmurje region (‘across the river Mur’) belonged to Hungary. This region between the rivers Mur and Raba with a predominantly Slovenian population was then also known as the Slovenska *krajina*.

![Map of the Prekmurje region](image)

*Figure 1: Map of the region*
In 1918-1919 nationalist ambitions arose among the population. Three alternatives were possible:

- Autonomy for the region within the Hungarian republic
- Full independence
- Joining the newly formed SHS state

At first (in the beginning of 1919) the region stayed with Hungary and negotiations were started on autonomy. At the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic (May 1919) a new instability arose, which led to the proclamation of the independent Republic of Prekmurje on May 29th, 1919. This triggered a reaction and the Hungarian Red Army put an end to this initiative on June 6th. In the beginning of August 1919 the Soviet Republic collapsed, creating a new political vacuum. This was filled from the new SHS state. On August 12th the administration of the region was taken over by troops from that state. This situation was later sanctioned by the Trianon treaty.

**Postal implications**

As an expression of the new political conditions a substantial number of different overprints on Hungarian stamps were made (and sometimes used) in various places in the region. That is, however, not the subject of this article.

The postal cancels were also adapted to the new situation. At the time post offices were active in 17 towns and postal agencies were located in 10 villages. From 1921 the SHS state provided the post offices with new cancels in Latin and Cyrillic script.

Provisional cancels were used in the transitional period. In the Prekmurje region these were mostly made by adapting the existing Hungarian cancels. The name was exchanged, the order of the date was changed from year-month-day (Hungarian order) to day-month-year and the crowns in the cancels were replaced by a grille. This type of adaptation was practiced in other parts of the SHS state as well.

The Hungarian cancels in use in 1919 fall in three main categories, known in the Hungarian literature as types F (single ring), J (double ring, open bridge) and K (double ring, closed bridge). All type K cancels and some type J cancels have an index letter identifying the individual cancel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type F – Single ring</th>
<th>Type J – Open date bridge</th>
<th>Type K – Closed date bridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Table 1 on pp. 21-22 gives a complete listing of all cancels used in Prekmurje post offices and their adaptation (as known up to time of writing). It also lists some specially made regional provisional cancels and the definitive SHS-cancels. The postal agencies used a different, bigger and rectangular type of date cancel. These are not listed in the table as nothing is known about their replacement in this period.*

The list shows that (as far as now known) in most towns the available Hungarian cancels were adapted fairly quickly after the August 1919 shift of power.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town name (Slovene)</th>
<th>Text in Hungarian cancel</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Used from</th>
<th>Last date Hungarian cancel on SHS</th>
<th>Adapted Hungarian cancel</th>
<th>Earliest date of adapted cancel</th>
<th>Provisional Slovene cancel</th>
<th>Earliest date provisional Slovene cancel</th>
<th>Definitive SHS cancel</th>
<th>Earliest known date for SHS cancel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belincic</td>
<td>Belăince</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>919 Sep 8</td>
<td>Belincic, D-M-Y, crown1</td>
<td>10 Maj-20</td>
<td>Belincic a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.VII.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodonic</td>
<td>Bodóhegy</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Bodonic</td>
<td>Bodoni</td>
<td>Bodonic</td>
<td>Bodoni</td>
<td>Bodoni a</td>
<td>29.VIII.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankova</td>
<td>Vai Hidegki</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>920 Feb 5</td>
<td>Cankova</td>
<td>920 Feb 5</td>
<td>Cankova</td>
<td>Bodoni</td>
<td>Bodoni a</td>
<td>29.VIII.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>919 Aug 28</td>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>Cerfold</td>
<td>Cerfold a</td>
<td>11.II.21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobronik</td>
<td>Lendvánavizarló</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Dobronik, D-M-Y, crown</td>
<td>Dobronik, D-M-Y, crown</td>
<td>Dobronik</td>
<td>Dobronik</td>
<td>Dobronik</td>
<td>11.II.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>Dolva Lendava</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>919 Sep 30</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava, D-M-Y, crown1</td>
<td>3 Mar 920</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>21.III.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>Dolva Lendava</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>919 Sep 30</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava, D-M-Y, crown1</td>
<td>3 Mar 920</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava</td>
<td>21.III.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 D-M-Y: Date order adapted from year-month-day to day-month-year; crown: crown removed from cancel, replaced by grille
2 For Dolnja Lendava Julij Mayer from Ljubljana reports cancels with the text Dolnja Lendava and the Hungarian date order: A 520 Feb 04 and B 913 Nov 02. If this is the case, the replacement of the name preceded the re-arrangement of the date order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town name (Slovene)</th>
<th>Text in Hungarian cancel</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Used from</th>
<th>Last date Hungarian cancel on SHS</th>
<th>Adapted Hungarian cancel</th>
<th>Earliest date of adapted cancel</th>
<th>Provisional Slovene cancel</th>
<th>Earliest date provisional Slovene cancel</th>
<th>Definitive SHS cancel</th>
<th>Earliest known date for SHS cancel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>27 Jan 920</td>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>Potezovci</td>
<td>12.VII.27</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Križevci</td>
<td>Tót Keresztúr</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Križevci</td>
<td>2.VII.20</td>
<td>Križevci</td>
<td>2.VII.20</td>
<td>Križevci</td>
<td>24.IV.29</td>
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<td>Marijanci</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Marijanci</td>
<td>8.X.20</td>
<td>Marijanci</td>
<td>8.X.20</td>
<td>Marijanci a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>919 Jan 1</td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
<td>19.X.20</td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
<td>14.II.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The decoration in the bottom of the cancel does not match the Piterhegy cancel, but does match the Szarvasi cancel. In that latter town a provisional Slovene cancel was used.
4 Attention! In Croatia a town exists, where from 1914 Hungarian cancels with the name Križevci were in use.
5 Attention! There is a town in the Hungarian province of Sopron that until 1907 had the name Tót-Keresztúr; since then it is called Magyarkeresztúr.
Only in some cases a new provisional cancel with the Slovene name was produced. These cancels show the Slovene name in Latin script and the date shown as day-month-year, separated by points and the month indicated by Roman numbers. Several types can be distinguished, main difference is the long vs. the short date bridge. This was the case in Križevci (Hungarian: Tót Keresztúr), Pučnici (Hungarian: Battyánd) and in Prosenjakovci, where the Hungarian cancel Pártosfalva was used into 1920 with a changed date order. Then also in Rogašavci, Hungarian Szarvaslak. The decoration in the bottom of the cancel suggests that the old Szarvaslak cancel was changed to the cancel with the name Petrovci, used in Gornji Petrovci (Hungarian Péterhegy). This would confirm that the adaptation of cancels was done in one single workshop, which is also suggested by the uniform standard of workmanship in all adapted cancels.

From the second half of 1920, but mostly in 1921, the new national cancels were introduced. These are characterized by the name in Latin script at the top and the same name in Cyrillic script in the bottom of the cancel. In Prekmurje two types are found: both double ringed, one with short and one with long date bridge. The month is indicated with Roman numerals.

The following illustrations show all known cancels used in Prekmurje from this period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vas Hidegkút (F)</th>
<th>Cankova</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cserföld A (J)</td>
<td>Črenšovci A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendvavásárhely A (J)</td>
<td>Dobrovnik A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsó Lendva A (J)</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsólendva B, C (K)</td>
<td>Dolnja Lendava B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felsőlendva (J)</td>
<td>Gornja Lendava</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Péterhegy (J)</th>
<th>Petrovci</th>
<th>Petrovci a</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tót Keresztur (F)</td>
<td>Kríževci</td>
<td>Kríževci v Prekmurju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mártonhely (F)</td>
<td>Martjanci</td>
<td>Martjanci a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muraszombat (K)</td>
<td>Murska Sobota A B C D</td>
<td>Murska Sobota a b d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pártosfalva (J)</td>
<td>Partosfalva</td>
<td>Prosenjakovci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battánya (F)</td>
<td>Pučonci</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferenczfalva (F)</td>
<td>Rankovci</td>
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<tr>
<td>Szarvaslak (J)</td>
<td>Rogašavci</td>
<td>Rogaševci a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bántormya A (J)</td>
<td>Turnišče A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagy dolánya A (J)</td>
<td>Veliki Dolenci</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Without the help of other collectors the writing of this article would have been impossible. Our thanks go to Thomas Artel (Switzerland), Bojan Kranjc (Slovenia), Helmuth Kobelbauer (Austria), Klaus Wieland (Germany), Igor Pirc (Slovenia), Paul de Leeuw van Weenen (Netherlands) and Alan Soble (USA), who helped us with information and scans from their collections.

This article wants to be the start of an inventory of all cancels used in the region of Prekmurje in the 1919-1921 period. It can be seen as a follow up to previous studies by Wieland and Mayer. Hopefully this study will get updates through new information from the readers. We would be very pleased with any new scans and data. Please communicate through the editor of this journal.

Footnotes:
1 See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovene_March_%28Kingdom_of_Hungary%29
3 See Vladimir Fleck, Handbuch der Briefmarken Kroatisher Länder, Zagreb, undated, page 81-100
4 These are: Bagonya Zala (=Bogojina), Barkóc =Bakovci), Csendlak (=Tišina), Domonkosfa (=Domonšovci), Középbeszterce (=Srednja Bistrica), Murahalmos (=Kupšinci), Őrihodos (=Hodoš), Perestó (=Pertoča), Säl (=Salovci), Úrdomb (=Fokovci)

Literature:
-. Jugoslavia Auto Atlas. Zagreb 1972
Drs. Henk Buiten kamp, “Pot do nacionalga žiga v Sloveniji,” Nova Filatelija I/2013 Ljubljana

This article in its original format, including the illustrations in color, can be viewed on the internet: https://www.dropbox.com/s/l77alzdkh9peg2b/Prekmurje%20article.zip?dl=0

☼

THE EDITOR’S NEXT-TO-LAST RAMBLINGS
by Csaba L. Kohalmi

I’m starting this issue in mid-August sans (that’s French for ‘without’) any new or old material in the pipeline for the December newsletter. This scenario has been the sad saga of my nearly 25 years as editor: how to engage the membership and create a forum to exchange philatelic ideas on the pages of this newsletter. I look back fondly on my inspiration for taking on this job as editor back in 1990: the person’s name was Vic Berecz, who stayed with it for about ten years out of the first 20 in this Society’s existence. He and the other early members (Leslie Ettre, Otto Schäffling, Stevan Frater, et al.) taught me a lot about Hungarian philately that went beyond what we used to call ‘listed in Scott.’ Thanks, Vic and thanks to the memory of all of the others whose albums have been closed forever.
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I came to the United States as a penniless 10-year old refugee arriving at Newark, NJ on 16 December 1956. I was one of nearly 200,000 Hungarians who voted with their feet (thanks to my parents) to abandon homes, jobs, and relatives in the search of an invisible concept called freedom. At that time, the Cold War afforded us safe haven in knowing that the capitalist West would somehow alone for abandoning the magnificent failure of the Hungarian Revolution that gave us false hope: liberation from Soviet domination. We were accepted into the United States and other Western nations because we were victims of Communism and we were viewed as easily assimilatable (i.e., our skin pigmentation did not have any offensive color). Anyhow, fast forward to the 21st century: today, on any one day, there are over 50,000 MILLION refugees worldwide looking for shelter. A couple of hundred thousand Hungarians would hardly cause a ripple in this mass humanitarian catastrophe. Granted, I cannot relate first hand to the mass exodus and relocation that followed World War II or even to events such as the partition of India in 1947 that also involved the movement of millions of displaced people. I speak only from my limited experience.

Back in the late 1950s, being a first generation Hungarian in America was a positive experience. The generations of older Hungarians who emigrated here before the Great Depression and after World War II helped us get oriented. During my many travels, I always encountered Magyar-speaking people whether it was in the casino at Monte Carlo or on the beaches of Maui, Hawaii. In the past twenty years, however, all that changed. First generation Hungarians have become nearly extinct in America. The demographics of Magyar ethnic is slowly but steadily declining in the Carpathian Basin, as well. The 12 to 13 million ethnic Hungarians in the world today are a mere drop in the population bucket of the world where the NET ANNUAL population increase in some countries vastly exceeds ALL the Hungarians one can find. Back in 1991 after the first free elections, Prime Minister József Antal boldly announced that his office would represent 15 million Hungarians inside and outside of the country’s post-Trianon borders. Nearly 25 years later, I would question the validity of his numbers. Personally, I find it somewhat depressing to be a first generation Magyar today, a member of a dying nation, an ever diminishing tribe.

Over the years, I’ve attempted to keep the torch of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution alive and burning on the pages of this newsletter as well as in the company of my friends and acquaintances. It has been a strenuous task. In today’s world of instant communication, it is hard to remember events that had taken place 58 years ago, much less than a month ago. Wars in Europe that followed the breakup of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have been succeeded by Islamist extremism in Afghanistan/Iraq/Syria/Libya/Somalia just to name a few highlights without even dwelling on America’s terrorism phobia following 9/11 and the recent Ebola virus plague. Who cares about a small nation’s popular uprising/freedom fight nearly six decades ago?!??! I DO!

In our stamp collecting world, there have been omnibus stamp issues for the United Nation’s sponsored campaigns to eradicate malaria (1961) and hunger (1963) just to name a couple abysmal failures. Go back to the first Great War 100 years ago that was supposed to end all wars and to make the world safe for democracy. Such campaigns only encourage one to take another anti-depressant pill! Still, I have GREAT memories!

During the 45 years that I have been a member of this Society, I married Diane, the love of my life, raised two independent, wonderful, self-sufficient children, worked for 35 years in the same building for organizations that bore five different names, eventually retired, and have been enjoying the company of my five grandchildren for the past eleven years. In between, in the past 25 years, I assembled 99 issues of this newsletter, on schedule and under budget. During this time since 1997, I had the silent support of Chris Brainard, who took over publishing each issue over seventeen years ago. Thanks and hats off to Chris!

I’m making up for lost time since I neglected the show off the older set of grandkids this year. Twins Brianna and Abby turned 11 in July; Lily celebrated her 8th birthday and Zach his 6th in May. Time marches on! They truly energize me during the wonderful hours that I can spend with them.

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I’m flabbergasted to compare my life at age 10-11 with respect to my twin granddaughters’ current lives. At their age, on one foggy November morning, I was instructed by my parents to pack whatever I considered important, a few extra changes of underwear, and to wear layering, including a sweater, under my coat. I protested only to finally understand that we would be leaving ‘home’ as I knew it, forever. I presented this scenario to the grandkids without their full comprehension.

Stamp collecting has been my lifelong hobby (I started to collect at age 8 in 1954.) I combined it with my great liking of history, Hungarian or otherwise. My engineering background limited me somewhat in my handling of creative English prose; so, if my writing style reeked of a history lesson all these years, I apologize. At this juncture, I need to give credit to the inspiration and encouragement that I received from my junior year high school English teacher, the late Brother Carl Shonk, C.S.C. I owe him my lack of fear of writing. Still, stamp collecting suited my personality well since I was detail oriented. Heaven help me if someone close to me caught me in a mistake! I remember one boss of mine jubilantly marking his calendar on the day I made a grammatical error in a report. Or, the fellow who made a jagged line on the office floor using masking tape and labelled it “Kohalmi’s fault.” During the span of twenty years refereeing over 2,200 soccer games in central Indiana (from little kids’ games to adults over 40), I saw a lot of variety. As I tell people, I have 4,000+ stories that nobody cares to hear about. Like I said, I have a lot of fond memories.

Quo vadis, Society for Hungarian Philately?!?!

Being late is a lot better than never! The SHP membership came through and I received all of the articles on the pages of this newsletter in early November allowing the publication of a 36-page issue more or less on time. THANK YOU for the positive response!

On the flip side, I can make a few other philatelic observations that came to my attention. Another example of 1946 airmail surfaced on eBay, making this the 67th cover recorded by our hyperinflation expert, Bob Morgan. The details of this cover are shown in the entry for July 27th in the table that I am republishing following this column.

Similarly, an example of the July 13th ‘crash’ cover surfaced from the 1918 Hungarian airmail on eBay. I failed to acquire this item, but it wasn’t because I did not try. So far, the only item I can boast of is a soaked-off example of an airmail stamp (Scott C1) cancelled on the same date. Alas, the cover that it was affixed to was deemed ‘uncollectible’ by a less-than-forward-looking philatelist because of its damaged condition from the crash.
THE LIST OF 1946 HYPERINFLATION AIR MAIL COVERS RECORDED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate Paid</th>
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<td>May 2</td>
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<td>Los Altos, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>12 1/2 grams</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>158,000,000 Pengő</td>
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<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>May 16</td>
<td>12 grams</td>
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<td>540,000,000 Pengő</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>7 grams</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>500,000,000 Pengő</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>10 grams</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 17</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>15 grams**</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>May 21</td>
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<td>May 21</td>
<td>6 grams</td>
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<tr>
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<td>May 22</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>Sydney, NSW</td>
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<td>5 grams</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>4 grams</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>13 grams</td>
<td>Millom</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>May 29</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>June 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Harare</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9 grams** #9</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<td>6 1/2 grams</td>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>7 grams #</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>June 24</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>7 grams</td>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>July 5</td>
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<td>Rahway, NJ</td>
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<td>2,401,600,000 Pengő</td>
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* A few (3) covers we did not see, but responsible reporting occurred and included here.
** Registered.
*** Registered, Returned to Sender.
# Front only
## Rate paid with stamps

October – December 2014
1934 AIRMAIL LETTER FROM BUDAPEST TO BUENOS AIRES FRANKED WITH ARCKÉPEK STAMPS

by Jan Jaap de Weerd

One of my favorites in Hungarian postal history are frankings with the 1932 set of Portraits Famous Hungarians or Arcképek in Hungarian. During the period that these stamps were used, rates did not change, but with the 14 values of the set, numerous combinations are possible on cover and often give a very colorful result. I try to find covers franked with Arcképek stamps exclusively. For a higher franking this becomes difficult. In these cases, the lower values were meant to be used together with the high denomination stamps of the Nagy Madonna set.

The cover I show here is the highest 'pure' Arcképek franking I found up till now. Sent by airmail from Budapest 62 on November 15, 1934 to Buenos Aires, the letter arrived in Argentina on November 23 as shown by the arrival handstamp VIA AEREA - BUENOS AIRES.

The front of the cover bears a blue Hungarian - French LÉGIPOSTA - PAR AVION label as well as a red handstamp DEUTSCHE LUFTPOST - EUROPA-SÜDAMERIKA with two stars on both sides. This was the Airmail confirming handstamp of the Lufthansa company for the post boarded at the Stuttgart airport. The red handstamp was used on Zeppelin mail also, but the two Zeppelin flights that left Germany at the end of 1934 don't fit in with the datestamps on this cover. The Graf Zeppelin airship left Friedrichshafen for its 11th South-America Flight on October 27, too early, and the 12th arrived in Recife, Brazil on December 12, too late.

In 1933, Lufthansa had tested a new way of transporting post by the air. An airplane delivered the mail from Germany to a boat waiting on the East coast of Africa. The boat sailed with the mail as well as a small airplane that was catapulted as soon as the airport of Natal, on the extreme eastern point of the South-American coast, was within range. When this service was launched in November 1933, it took four days to transport the mail from Berlin to Rio de Janeiro.

This letter went certainly on one of the regular flights with this scheme. Starting in November 1934, a weekly service was established, and one of the departures was on November 17. After leaving Budapest on November 15, the letter was placed on the plane in Stuttgart on November 17 and reach Rio de Janeiro on November 21. It took another two days to deliver it to Buenos Aires, probably by the German-Brazilian airmail company Condor.

On the front of the cover to the right of the red Lufthansa stamp there is a number that has been crossed out. This number refers to the postage to be paid: 21,68, that is, 21 Pengő and 68 fillér. A foreign letter at this time cost 40f for the first 25 grams and 20f for each supplementary 20 grams, so here it was 40f + 20f for a total of 60f. Airmail surcharge for Argentina was 2P66f for each 5 gram increment. On the extreme left hand side of the front of cover we can decipher the 38gr annotation that was written by the post office clerk with an ink a bit darker shade than the one used by the sender to write the address. For the applicable airmail surcharge, 38 gram means 8 implements of 2,66P for
a total of 21,28P. Adding in the 60f letter rate, the grand total came to 21,88P. The 21,68 written on the cover is in the ink of the sender. The postal clerk calculated the correct postage and crossed out the figure. We don’t know if the sender or the postal clerk affixed the stamps to the envelope. In this case, thirty 70f and two 50f stamps were used for a total of 22 Pengő. The cover was overfranked by 12f, a small sum when compared to 22 Pengő. Why weren’t higher denomination Madonna stamps used? Since the cover was mailed at one of the largest post offices in Budapest (No. 62 located at the Eastern Railway Station) the availability of the stamps would not have been a problem leading to indicate that the clerk at the factory affixed some or all of the stamps. Maybe he didn’t have any Madonna stamps or he just wanted to use a stock of lower denomination stamps that was sleeping in a drawer.

The Magyar Wolframlámpa-gyár, a factory of the Orion Radio and Electricity Company, produced light bulbs that were exported all over the world. This letter was sent to Karl Veszprém. Upon arrival, the postman didn’t find the recipient at the address written on the envelope, so he applied his circular identification number 1816 and took the letter back to post office. There it was determined that he was an ‘abonado’ that meant that he had a sort of post office box. The address on the envelope was changed to ‘Al (=to) 8602’ which was the number of his ‘abonado.’ Maybe Mr Veszprém was a sales representative of the company who, travelling a lot, used this post-box system in order to receive his mail.

References and acknowledgement:
- Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus
- Sieger Zeppelin Post Catalogue, 2001
- Erich Haberer, Katalog über Katapultpost, Teil 2 Südatlantik
- many thanks to Dr. Andres Schlichter from Argentina for his information about the ‘abonado’ and to Csaba Kohalmi for his helpful suggestions

1939 POSTCARD VERIFIED BY THE KÖNIGSBERG CENSOR OFFICE
by Jan Jaap de Weerd

Already before the outbreak of the war, the German government had made plans about the organization of the civil censor service. Initially, the idea was to centralize this service in just one office in Berlin, for all the mail coming into the German Empire as well as all mail sent abroad. There was to be an exception for the mail from and to Eastern Prussia that would be censored in a secondary office in Königsberg. A few days after the start of the war on September 1, 1939, both offices were functioning.

Very rapidly, it became clear that the Berlin office could not handle the huge amount of mail on its own. It was decided to create decentralized censor offices, each of them in charge of a particular geographical zone. The task of censoring the mail exchanged between Hungary and its outland was attributed, amongst others, to the Vienna censor office. This office opened December 1, 1939. Thus, Hungarian mail has been censored in the
Königsberg censor office only during the first three months of the war and only when it was sent to Eastern Prussia.

This typewritten folded business postcard was cancelled in the Budapest 12 post office on August 28, 1939. Sent to Königsberg, it reached its destination after the outbreak of the war and was one of the first items to be handled by the newly installed censor office, before being delivered. All the censor markings on the card are typically those used during the first month of its functioning.

The circular handstamp with the denomination ‘Auslandsnachrichtenprüfstelle/Königsberg (Pr)’ (foreign mail verification office) has been in use until February, 1940. But in the color blue it has been used in September, 1939 only.

A small strip of paper with the text ‘Auslandsbriefüberwachungsstelle’ (foreign letter surveillance office) was stuck vertically along the left side of the card. This kind of label is only known on mail censored in the first days of functioning of the office. The reason for the application of this second denomination is not clear and apparently its use was considered superfluous since it was abandoned very rapidly. The one-line handstamp ‘Von der Wehrmacht zugelassen’ is also part of the equipment used in the first months only.

２０１４新発行

2014 NEW ISSUES

Issue date: 18 July 2014

200th Anniversary of the Birth of Architect Miklós Ybl

Face value: HUF 1000.
Stamp size: 30 x 40mm. Souvenir sheet size: 90 x 65mm.
Designer: Ference Gusztáv Borbély based on photographs by József Hajdú. The stamp design shows the Wenckheim Castle of Szabadkigyós designed by the famous Hungarian architect.
Technical details: Printed using four-color offset by the Banknote Printers in an edition of 2,000 souvenir sheets with red and 4,000 sheets with green serial numbers. Also, 500 pairs of sheets were issued in a special folder. The selling price of a complete series was HUF 20,000 (~US$83).

Issue date: 28 July 2014

100th Anniversary of the Start of World War I

Face value: HUF 440. Stamp size: 45 x 24.5mm.
Designer: György Kara based on a photo by Péter Szikits. The design shows various military decorations awarded to the combatants.
Technical details: Printed using offset by the ANY Security Printers in an edition of 250,000 stamps.

Issue date: 6 August 2014

Native Hungarian Fruits
The News of Hungarian Philately

Issue date: 25 August 2014

The Return of the Seuso Treasures

Face value: HUF 3,000. Stamp size: 30 x 45mm. Souvenir sheet size: 60 x 50mm. Designer: Imre Benedek. The designs show the display of the artifacts from the Museum of fine Arts. Technical details: Printed using offset, refractive foil, embossing, and uv-enhanced ink by the Banknote Printers in an edition of 74,000 sheets. In addition, 6,000 imperforate sheets were prepared along with 5,000 folders containing one each perforated/imperforate sheet. The selling price of the folder was HUF 10,000.

Issue date: 2 September 2014

Synagogues of Hungary: Miskolc & Mád


Issue date: 9 September 2014

Vintage Hungarian Motorcycles

Face value: 12 x HUF 90. Stamp size: 40 x 30mm. Sheet size: 190 x 120mm. Designer: Attila Elekes. Photographer: József Maróti.
The News Of Hungarian Philately

Technical details: Printed using offset and 3D UV ink by Prime Rate and the Banknote Printers in an edition of 62,000 sheets of 12 stamps.

Issue date: 9 September 2014

Hungarian Fauna: Insects

Face value: HUF 90, 115, 405, 445 (stamps); HUF 600 (souvenir sheet). Stamp size: 40 x 30mm; souvenir sheets size: 90 x 70mm.
Designer: Kálmán Székely. The stamps show various insects found in Hungary.
Technical details: Printed using offset and diffraction foil (HUF 405 & 445 values) by the Banknote Printers. Edition quantities are 150,000 sets of stamps and 50,000 souvenir sheets.

Issue date: 22 September 2014

60th Anniversary of the Danube Commission’s Headquarters in Budapest

Face value: HUF 300.
Overprint designer: István Weisenburger. The overprint and the revaluation were applied to the Danube Bridges souvenir sheet issued in 1985 (Scott no. 2909) to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the commission’s headquarters in Budapest.

Technical details: Overprint applied by the Banknote Printers to 20,000 sheets.

Issue date: 3 October 2014

The Presidential Reception Room in the Hungarian Parliament Building

Face value: 8 x HUF 200. Stamp size: 35.9 x 36mm; souvenir sheet size: 128 x 128mm.

Designer: Eszter Domé. Photographer: József Hajdú. The stamps show various details and decorations found in the Reception Room.

Technical details: Printed in offset by the ANY Security Printers in an edition of 50,000 sheets.

Above: Danube Commission overprinted souvenir sheet.
Right: The Presidential Reception Room souvenir sheet.

Issue date: 6 November 2014

Women’s European Handball Championship, Hungary-Croatia

Face value: HUF 145. Stamp size: 40 x 30mm.

Designer: Ágnes Berta. The design depicts two female players in action.

Technical details: Printed in offset by the ANY Security Printers in an edition of 200,000 stamps.

200th Anniversary of the Birth of Ábrahám Ganz

Face value: HUF 200. Stamp size: 52 x 24.6mm.

Designer: Ferenc Gusztáv Borbély. Photographer: József Hajdú. The design shows a cast iron railroad wheel patented and manufactured by Ganz.

Technical details: Printed in offset by the ANY Security Printers in an edition of 200,000 stamps.
A POSTSCRIPT TO THE SYNAGOGUE OF MÁD STAMP ISSUE

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

During my last visit to Hungary in 2008, my wife and I were staying with my cousin Viola and her husband Feri in Eger. I decided to go on an outing to Sárospatak to visit the Rákóczi Castle and see what Tokaj had to offer. I had not been to those places before. Feri suggested that on the way back to Eger that we should stop in MÁd and bring him back a half dozen flagstones from the quarry located in town. Dutifully, we followed his instructions and with the feeling of 'mission accomplished,' we were ready to head home when we noticed a sign pointing to the synagogue. It wasn’t hard to find. The building itself was small and unimpressive from the outside. Just then, a couple of young men came and announced that the caretaker was on his way to open the building. The serendipitous visit turned into a wonderful experience. The synagogue had been in total disrepair since the town’s Jewish inhabitants perished in the Holocaust. (The residents of MÁd were successful merchants marketing the wines of Tokaj.) In 2000, a restoration was started funded through the efforts of the World Monuments Fund, and the synagogue was magnificently restored.
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